

negative growth and Japan has no growth. And one of the reasons that we're having this meeting today is to talk about what the United States can do at the meeting of the G-7 to try to get growth going in the global economy.

We have low interest rates now; people can invest; a lot of people are refinancing their business and home loans, so there's money out there to invest. But they've got to be able to know that if we create jobs, that people will be able to sell their products and services. And that's why this G-7 meeting is so important, trying to get some growth back into the global economy that will get the export portion of our job growth going again.

Q. And what would you like the other G-7 nations to do, sir?

The President. What would I like them—

Q. Yes, sir.

The President. I think Japan ought to stimulate their economy and open their markets. And the Europeans should resolve their own dif-

ferences about agriculture and other things and help us to sign the GATT agreement before the end of the year. And the Germans have worked very hard, the German Government has, but I think the German central bank should continue to lower interest rates there so that all of us together can expand the economy.

It's very hard for the United States alone to grow jobs without help from other nations. So those are the things that I hope we can keep working on. And if we get a good trade agreement, if we could open the markets of other countries, then I think you'll see some real growth coming into the economy.

Q. Is that possible given the political situation of the leaders?

The President. It's harder, but it's possible.

NOTE: The exchange began at 10:21 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

## Message to the Congress on Further Sanctions Against Haiti June 30, 1993

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Pursuant to section 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 287c), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, in view of United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 841 of June 16, 1993, and in order to take additional steps with respect to the actions and policies of the *de facto* regime in Haiti and the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order No. 12775, I hereby report that I have exercised my statutory authority with respect to Haiti and issued an Executive order that:

—Blocks all property of any Haitian national providing substantial financial or material contributions to the *de facto* regime in Haiti, or doing substantial business with the *de facto* regime in Haiti, as identified by the Secretary of the Treasury, that is or comes within the United States or the possession or control of United States persons. The proposed order de-

fines the term "Haitian national" to mean a citizen of Haiti, wherever located; an entity or body organized under the laws of Haiti; and any other person, entity, or body located in Haiti and engaging in the importation, storage, or distribution of products or commodities controlled by sanctions imposed on Haiti pursuant to resolutions adopted either by the United Nations Security Council or the Organization of American States, or otherwise facilitating transactions inconsistent with those sanctions;

—Prohibits the sale or supply, by United States persons, or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of petroleum or petroleum products or arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, police equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, regardless of origin, to any person or entity in Haiti or to any person or entity for the purpose of any business carried on in or operated from Haiti, and any activities by United States persons or in the United States which promote or are calculated to promote

such sale or supply; and

—Prohibits the carriage on U.S.-registered vessels of petroleum or petroleum products, or arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, police equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, regardless of origin, with entry into, or with the intent to enter, the territory or territorial sea of Haiti.

I am enclosing a copy of the Executive order that I have issued. The order was effective immediately.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is authorized to issue regulations implementing these prohibitions.

United Nations Security Council Resolution 841, unanimously adopted on June 16, 1993, calls on all States to adopt certain measures which are included within those outlined above. These measures are called for in recognition of the urgent need for an early, comprehensive,

and peaceful settlement of the crisis in Haiti and in light of the failure of parties in Haiti to act constructively to take steps necessary to begin the restoration of democracy.

The measures we are taking respond to the Security Council's call. They demonstrate our commitment to remain at the forefront of the international community's efforts to back up with sanctions the negotiations process being sponsored by the United Nations and the Organization of American States. These steps also demonstrate unflinching support through our foreign policy of the return of democracy to Haiti.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

The White House,  
June 30, 1993.

NOTE: The Executive order is listed in Appendix D at the end of this volume.

## Message to the Congress Transmitting a Report on Aeronautics and Space Activities

June 30, 1993

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am pleased to transmit this report on the Nation's achievements in aeronautics and space during fiscal year 1992, as required under section 206 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2476). Not only do aeronautics and space activities involve 14 contributing departments and agencies of the Federal Government as reflected in this report, but the results of their ongoing research and development affect the Nation as a whole.

Fiscal year 1992 was a significant one for U.S. aeronautics and space efforts. It included 7 Space Shuttle missions and 14 Government launches of expendable launch vehicles (ELVs) carrying a variety of payloads ranging from NASA missions to classified payloads. In addition, there were eight launches of ELVs by commercial launch service providers operating under licenses issued by the Department of Transportation's Office of Commercial Space Transportation. On December 7, 1991, the Air Force achieved initial launch capability for the new Atlas II launch vehicle in a commercial launch

by General Dynamics with support from the Air Force. The Shuttle missions included one using the Atmospheric Laboratory for Applications and Science (ATLAS-1) to study the Sun and our atmosphere, as well as the first flight of the newest orbiter, *Endeavour*, which rendezvoused with, retrieved, and replaced the perigee kick motor of the INTELSAT VI (F-3) satellite that INTELSAT controllers then deployed into its intended orbit.

In aeronautics, efforts have ranged from development of new civil and military aircraft and technologies to research and development of ways to reduce aircraft noise and improve flight safety and security.

One of the major Earth science highlights of the year was the discovery that, like the ozone layer over the Antarctic with its well-documented annual depletion, the ozone layer in the Northern Hemisphere is increasingly vulnerable to depletion by synthetic chemicals. Several Federal agencies have cooperated to study this and other environmental challenges.

Thus, fiscal year 1992 was a successful year